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of the people to be deported and the American voters through their representatives in congress.

THE PRESIDENT FAVORS COLONIZATION.

I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization, and yet I wish to say that there is an objection against the colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers—if there ever could be a proper time for mere arguments that time surely is not now. It times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity.

A HUMAN VIEW.

Is it true, then, that the colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slave? If they stay in their own places, they justify no white labor. If they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more or less of it.

EMANCIPATION WOULD ENHANCE WHITE LABOR.

Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely, would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would, surely, not do more than their old proportion of it, and, very probably, for a time, would do less; leaving an increased part to white laborers—bringing their labor into greater demand, and, consequently, enhancing the value of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhancing wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market. Increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it.

Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and, by precisely so much, you will increase the demand for wages for white labor.

A HUMAN EXPOSED.

But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparently consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the states of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites, and yet in its frequent petitions to congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances.

WAV SHOULD THEY GO NORTH.

But why should emancipation in the south send the freed people north? People of any color seldom run, unless there is something to run from. Heretofore colored people have fled north, to some extent, from bondage, and now perhaps from both bondage and destitution; but if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their own masters will give them wages, at least till new laborers can be procured, and the freed men in turn will gladly give their labor for wages, till now homes can be found for them in congenial climates, and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved, and, in any event, cannot the north decide for itself whether to receive them?

Again, as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any disruption northward because of the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District of Columbia is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of congress abolishing slavery here.

THE WAR WILL WAIT FOR NOTHING.

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor will the war or proceedings under the proclamation of September 22d, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption I doubt not would bring restoration, and thereby stay both, and notwithstanding this plan.

The recommendation that congress provides by law for compensating any state which may adopt the emancipation act before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advance part of the plan and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its constitutional aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost less, considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is most likely that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence, first, of two-thirds of congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the states. The requisite three-fourths of the states will necessarily include seven of the slave states. If obtained, it will give assurances of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day, on the new constitutional terms. This assurance and the struggle now, will save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity of a paper addressed to the congress of the nation by the chief magistrate of the nation, nor do I forget that some few are my seniors, or that many of you are more experienced than I in the conduct of public affairs.

Yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any unduly earnestness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted then that the plan I propose, if adopted, will shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national prosperity and perpetuate both indefinitely?

Is it doubted that if we here, congress and executive, can secure its adoption, the good people will respond to a united and earnest appeal from us?

Can we, can they by any other means so certainly, or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert.

It is not can any of us imagine better, but still the question recurs; can we do better?

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our cause is now, so we must think and act anew; we must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall have our country.

Fellow-citizens: We cannot escape history. We of this congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor

or dishonor to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this, we know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save. We, even, hold the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the slave we ensure freedom to the free. Honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve, we shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth.

Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will applaud, and God must forever bless.

(Signed) **ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**

Washington, Dec. 1, 1862.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Omaha Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Dec. 3.

Special to Chicago Journal.—I can get no particulars of the skirmish near Lumpkin's Mills on the 29th, only that the rebels got the worst of it, very decidedly.

On Monday morning Col. Lee's cavalry, of which the Michigan 3d and Kansas 1st regiments formed a part, supported by several guns, had a brilliant encounter with a rebel force on the north side of the Tallahatchie, in which the rebels were again driven back, and a battery of six of their guns taken, with the horses belonging to the battery. The horses were hitched to the pieces, and had just commenced moving them off. Our casualty, so far as I can learn, in this skirmish, was one wounded.

On Monday afternoon the federal cavalry crossed the Tallahatchie, and on Monday night the infantry followed. A dispatch says the rebels abandoned their works yesterday, and retreated south, and that the federal forces are now in peaceful possession of what threatened to be a rebel stronghold.

We have nothing from the expedition which landed at Friar's Point.

Nearly all the federal gunboats are now below Helena?

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

The following is additional by the City of Manchester:

It was rumored in Paris that a plot was discovered to take the life of the Emperor at the inauguration of the Boulevard Prince Eugene. Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the would-be assassination.

A dispatch announcing that an actual attempt had been made on the emperor's life reached Germany, and temporarily alarmed the various German powers.

A Warsaw letter describes the funeral of the Countess Zwingli as having the significance of a political demonstration. The Russian police and Cossacks rode among the crowd, striking right and left with their sabres. Many arrests were made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Anthony the standing committee of the senate were appointed same as last session. Mr. Sumner takes Simmon's place on the committee on finance, and Arnold takes the place of Thompson on the committee on commerce.

Lane of Indiana offered a resolution instructing the committee on patents to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the department of agriculture. Agreed to.

Executive session, and then adjourned.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

The Herald has the following:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

There is nothing of importance from the army to the Potowmack, Averill's cavalry has not yet returned from their reconnaissance.

Everything remains perfectly quiet, and there is no prospect of an immediate movement. The army is well supplied with rations and forage. The rebels have about 50 batteries, large and small, all of them mounting heavy guns bearing upon the south bank of the Rappahannock. It is said that our pontoon, on being carried to the position where they were to be used, passed nearly the whole distance along the river roads, in plain view of the enemy, and this fact, together, with one other that the proposed movement was expected, by the Times' correspondent, induces the belief that a desperate fight will ensue, on an attempt on our part to cross. A large amount of fresh vegetables has been ordered for Sumner's and Franklin's corps, сыркава having made its appearance among them.

The government is taking steps whereby the railroad from Acquia Creek to Fredericksburg will be provided with rolling stock necessary to furnish troops, supplies, &c., to Burnside's army.

On the 1st orders were issued to Burnside to embark at Newberg for Aquia Creek, who arrived promptly on the night of the 31st.

It is added, had the army of the Potowmack arrived a few days earlier, the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed. The losses at South Mountain and Antietam are put at 1,712 killed, 3,056 wounded, and 913 missing—a total of 10,721. The report states that the army rested on the north bank of the Potowmack, near Sharpsburg, from the 17th of September to the 27th of October, and says that the long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the season for rapid marches and a vigorous campaign, was matter of great disappointment.

A review of the movements before Washington is made. He says that a part of the army of the Potowmack was ordered forward from Alexandria, and that Gen. Cox was ordered to come by rail via Washington from Western Virginia with the main portion of his force.

The Times' special says it is proper to state that Burnside never possessed the confidence of the government more than at present, and that since his recent visit to Washington the confidence has resulted in very great increase in his powers, and his liberation from many of the restraints under which he previously labored. All stories to the effect that the army of the Potowmack will go into winter quarters are sheer fabrications. There will be no cessation till the rebellion is beyond the power of inflicting further mischief. Our advices from Falmouth and Fredericksburg confirm the information lately received that Lee is moving a large portion of his forces southward and concentrating them in such a manner as to be able to either march to the relief of Richmond, in case of attack in front, or act as a reserve in case of an assault on Fredericksburg.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

A Falmouth letter of the 2d states that there are rumors and other indications of an early movement. If made it will probably be a change of position, though involving perhaps a considerable engagement.

Obstacles to a general and final advance of the army still exist.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

Flour 10½c better, 5½c 60c super western. Wheat 12c better, 12½c 27c Chicago spring; 1,243½c 34½c Milwaukee club; 1,401½c 42c winter red. Corn 12c better, 7½c 52c.

A dispatch, San Francisco, 3d, states that the President's message was received there in eight hours from Chicago.

A Washington dispatch states that Sigel will demand an investigation of Pope's charges.

It is again rumored that Holt will have a place in the cabinet. The treasury report will be presented to congress Friday. Advance copies will be forwarded to the press.

House.—Various committees were called for reports, but made none.

Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill to grant the proceeds of certain public lands in aid of the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Wykcliffe offered a resolution that the committee of the judiciary inquire and report under what law there has been a military governor appointed for the District of Columbia, and all circumstances relating to this appointment.

Wykcliffe moved the previous question—

32 for, 62 against. Mr. Biddle proposed an amendment, which Wykcliffe accepted.

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our cause is now, so we must think and act anew; we must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall have our country.

Fellow-citizens: We cannot escape history. We of this congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor

that the committee also inquire under what authority said military governor extended his authority to Pennsylvania or any other state, and moved the previous question. Mr. Osis moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried, 85 against 46.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Third Cavalry.

CAMP BLODICK, ARKANSAS, Nov. 29, 1862.

MR. EDITOR.—A word from a soldier of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry, known more familiarly as Bartow's cavalry, would perhaps be interesting to some of your readers. At the date of this letter we are in Benton county, near the territorial line.

The 3d regiment is attached to Gen. Salmon's brigade, in Gen. Blunt's division of the army of the frontier. Gen. Salmon's brigade commenced marching through Missouri sometime in September, shortly after forming a junction with the Springfield troops, or known as Schofield's army, who have been drawn from this column since.

After the battle of Newtonia, we took up our line of march for Arkansas, where we cleaned out the rebels, 6,000 strong, under General Cooper, and captured all their ammunition. There is nothing to do on this side of the Arkansas river, and I do believe that an army 7,000 strong, with 15 pieces of artillery, could march through Arkansas, and drive every band of rebels across or into the Mississippi. There seems to be a tardiness among our generals; we have been lying here two weeks, in which time we could have taken Little Rock and marched back to this place. One grand march of the army now in South and Western Missouri, without fail could have moved successfully through Arkansas, and into Texas.

I regard the war as ended on this side of the Mississippi river. The rebel troops are merely conscripts, and those who come to us, and there are many, all agree that they will not fight, and as our army advances

they run away. We have nothing from the expedition which landed at Friar's Point.

Nearly all the federal gunboats are now below Helena?

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

The following is additional by the City of Manchester:

It was rumored in Paris that a plot was discovered to take the life of the Emperor at the inauguration of the Boulevard Prince Eugene. Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the would-be assassination.

A dispatch announcing that an actual attempt had been made on the emperor's life reached Germany, and temporarily alarmed the various German powers.

A Warsaw letter describes the funeral of

General Zwingli as having the significance of a political demonstration. The Russian police and Cossacks rode among the crowd, striking right and left with their sabres. Many arrests were made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Anthony the standing committee of the senate were appointed same as last session. Mr. Sumner takes Simmon's place on the committee on finance, and Arnold takes the place of Thompson on the committee on commerce.

Lane of Indiana offered a resolution instructing the committee on patents to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the department of agriculture. Agreed to.

Executive session, and then adjourned.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

The Herald has the following:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

General Hallock, the commander-in-chief, in his report to the Secretary of War, states that he started on the 24th of July to visit the army of the Potowmack, to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not to form some plan of uniting the armies of Gen. Pope and Gen. McClellan, who was of the opinion that it would require 50,000 additional troops to go on. Hallock replied that there could not be more than 20,000. Gen. McClellan asked to consider the matter till morning, when he agreed to go with that number. On Gen. Hallock's arrival home, he received a dispatch that at least 35,000 troops would be required. The report states that such reinforcements could not be sent without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenseless, and an order for the withdrawal of the army of the Potowmack was issued on August 30, a previous order having been given for the removal of the sick, and transports in vast numbers supplied. A protest was received from Gen. McClellan on the 5th, and the order was not put in force for eleven days—until the 14th.

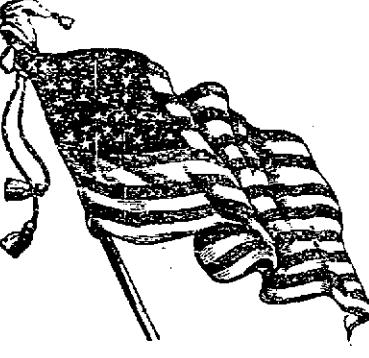
On the 1st orders were issued to Gen. Burnside to embark at Newberg for Aquia Creek, who arrived promptly on the night of the 31st.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 4, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Message.

The message will be regarded as able in its exposition of the affairs of the country, and especially so upon that branch of the topics discussed which relates to slavery.

The country will rejoice, most of all, to learn that the president considers that nothing is to be taken from the emancipation proclamation. It is to stand. His plans of compensated emancipation and colonization are again brought forward, and the former argued with much force. The reasons given in favor of emancipation are excellent and conclusive, but there will be a difference of opinion about compensation, and in regard to the time given for the accomplishment of the freedom of the slaves. We believe the public judgment will consider thirty seven years too long a period to wait for this great blessing. "If it were done, it were better that it be done quickly." We all desire to see it, to witness our country free before we resign the cares of life, and the responsibility of citizenship.

We believe immediate emancipation most economical, most profitable and most just. The idea of preparing men for freedom is erroneous. Certainly it cannot be done in slavery, and with half servitude, under gradual emancipation, the disturbance of mind, produced by longings for freedom, is just as unfavorable to progress. Nothing but full freedom can properly develop the man. If we invest something in emancipation we wish to see it made available in the quickest and best manner, not frittered away in homeopathic doses, administered at long intervals.

THE COAST BLOCKADE.

A blockade of 3,000 miles of sea coast

cannot be established and vigorously enforced, in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes, and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on a trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violations of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce national reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship.

In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been preferred by friendly powers. There are, however, large and augmenting numbers of doubtful cases upon which the government is unable to agree with the government whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States, or their citizens, suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the government of these United States is not at once prepared to redress.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

I have proposed to some of the foreign states thus interested mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints.

This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain and Prussia.

In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet formally adopted.

THE CASE OF A NORWEGIAN BANK.

I deem it my duty to recommend an ap-

propriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Forcens Rio-

which was in May, 1861, pre-

pared by the commander of the blockading

force off Charleston from leaving that port with a cargo, notwithstanding a similar

privilege was granted to an English vessel.

I have directed the secretary of state to

communicate the papers in the case to be com-

municated to the proper committee.

AFRICAN EMIGRATION.

Applications have been made to me by

many free Americans of African descent to

favor their emigration with a view to such

colonization as was contemplated in recent

acts of congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some from interested motives, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any state without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several states situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of portions of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane.

THE TREASURY EXHIBIT.

The receipts into the treasury from all

bureaus, including loans and balances from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were:

RECEIPTS.

Customs.....\$4,000,167.62

Direct Tax.....1,750,331.73

Public lands.....152,237.77

Miscellaneous.....631,575.64

Loans and all forms.....355,695,365.26

Balance from last year.....27,005.50

Total.....\$383,850,247.60

The disbursements during the same period were:

DISBURSEMENTS.

For congressional, executive and judicial purposes.....\$3,000,000.20

For foreign intercourse.....1,210,710.35

For miscellaneous expenses, including the collection of debts, post offices, etc., etc.

For expenses under the interior department.....14,129,771.50

Under the war department.....30,358,855.52

Under the navy department.....42,674,589.00

For interest on the public debt, including the payment of temporary loans and redemption of bonds.....15,150,324.45

Total.....\$570,841,700.25

Balances in the treasury on the first day of July, 1862.....18,043,445.61

It should be observed that the sum of

\$93,056,923.00 expended for reimbursements and redemption of the public debt

being included also in the loans made, may

properly be deducted both from the receipts

and expenditures, leaving the actual re-

ceipts for the year, \$487,788,324.97.

and the expenditures, \$474,744,783.

Other information on the subject of

next week.

PACKAGES FOR THE THIRD CAVALRY.

The Ladies' Aid Society, for the benefit of

soldiers, are preparing a box for the third

cavalry. Persons desirous of contributing

or sending articles for the sick in that regi-

ment can avail themselves of this opportu-

nity by leaving packages, properly directed,

at O. J. Dearborn's bookstore, by Saturday

evening.

H. W. SPALDING.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has

been carried into execution. A commer-

cial and consular treaty has been negoti-

ated, subject to the sultan's consent, with

Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now

pending with the Republic of Hayti. A

considerable improvement of the national

commerce is expected to result from these

measures. Our relations with Great Bri-

tain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Den-

mark, Sweden and Austria, the Nether-

lands, Italy, Rome, and the other

European States, remain undisturbed. Ve-

ry favorable relations also continue to be

maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China

and Japan.

OUR NEIGHBORING NATIONS.

During the past year there has not only

been no change of our previous relations

with the independent states of our conti-

ent, but more friendly sentiments than

have heretofore existed are believed to be

entertained by those neighbors whose

safety and progress are so intimately con-

nected with our own. This statement es-

pecially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Ni-

caragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The

commission under the convention with the

republic of New Granada closed its session

without having audited and passed upon all

the claims which were submitted to it. A

proposition is pending to revise the conve-

nion that it may be able to do more

complete justice. The commission be-

tween the United States and the republic of

Costa Rica has completed its labors and

submitted its report.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

I have favored the project of connecting

the United States with Europe by an At-

lantic telegraph, and a similar project to

connect the telegraph from San Fran-

cisco to a Pacific telegraph wire with

the view that it is being extended across

the Russian empire.

OUR TERRITORIES.

The territories of the United States, with

unimportant exceptions, have remained un-

disturbed by the civil war, and they are ex-

hibiting such evidence of prosperity as justi-

fies an expectation that some of them

will soon be in a condition to be organized

as states and be constitutionally admitted

into the federal Union.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided

improvement in the financial condition of

the post office department as compared with

the several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to

\$3,349,296.40, which embrace the reve-

nues from all states of the Union for three

quarters of that year. Notwithstanding

the cessation of revenue from the so-called

confederate states during the last fiscal year

the increase of the correspondence of the

loyal states has been sufficient to produce

a revenue during the same year of \$8,239,

320.30, being only \$50,000 less than was

derived from all the states of the Union the

previous year.

THE PROCLAMATION OF SEPT. 22d.

On the 22d day of September last a pro-

clamation was issued by the Executive, a

copy of which is herewith submitted. In

accordance with the purpose expressed in

the second paragraph of that paper I now

respectfully recall your attention to what

may be called compensated emancipation.

A nation may be said to consist of its ter-

ritory, its people and its laws. The ter-

ritory is the only part which is of certain

duration. "One generation passeth away

and another cometh, but the earth abideth for ever."

It is of the first importance to duly consider

the importance of the earth upon which we

live, and the permanence of the laws by

which we are governed.

of the people to be deported and the American voters through their representatives in congress.

THE PRESIDENT FAVORS COLONIZATION.

I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization, and yet I wish to say that there is an objection against the colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and dislodge white labor and white laborers—if there ever could be a proper time for were arguments that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity.

A HUMANIC VIEW.

Is it true, then, that the colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slave? If they stay in their own places they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more or less of it.

EMANCIPATION WOULD ENHANCE WHITE LABOR.

Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely, would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would, surely, not do more than their old proportion of it, and, very probably, for a time, would do less; leaving an increased part to white laborers—bringing their labor into greater demand, and, consequently, enhancing the value of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhancing wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market. Increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it.

Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and, by precisely so much, you will increase the demand for wages for white labor.

A BUGGAR EXPOSED.

It is dreading that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Will liberation make them any more numerous?

Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free, colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparently consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the states of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites, and yet in its frequent petitions to congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances.

WAY SHOULD THEY GO NORTH.

But why should emancipation in the south send the freed people north? People of any color seldom run, unless there is something to run from. Heretofore colored people have fled north, to some extent, from bondage and destitution; but if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from.

Their own masters will give them wages, at least till new laborers can be procured, and the freed men in turn will gladly give their labor for wages, till new homes can be found for them in congenial climates, and with people of their own blood and race.

This position can be trusted on the mutual interests involved, and, in any event, cannot the north decide for itself whether to re-ceive them.

Again, as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irritation northward because of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District of Columbia is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of congress abolishing slavery here.

THE WAR WILL WAIT FOR NOTHING.

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor will the war or proceedings under the proclamation of September 22d, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption I doubt not would bring restoration, and thereby stay both, and notwithstanding this plan.

The recommendation that congress provides by law for compensating any state which may adopt the emancipation act before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means not in exclusion of, but additional to all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its commercial aspect.

The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost less considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is most likely that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence, first, of two-thirds of congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the states. The requisite three-fourths of the states will necessarily include seven of the slave states. If obtained, it will give assurances of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day, on the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

I do not forget the gravity of a paper addressed to the congress of the nation by the chief magistrate of the nation, nor do I forget that some few are my seniors, and that many of you are more experienced than I in the conduct of public affairs.

Yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

A Falmouth letter of the 2d states that there are rumors and other indications of an early movement. If made it will probably be a change of position, though involving perhaps a considerable engagement.

Obstacles to a general and final advance of the army still exist.

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